

**INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE**

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**PROGRAM PERFORMANCE FINAL REPORT  
FOR**

*Emergency Response to IDP Crisis - Afghanistan*

Covering  
July 2001 - March 2003

**Submitted to:**

**U.S. Agency for International Development  
Bureau for Humanitarian Response  
*Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance***

## I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

<b>Organization:</b> International Rescue Committee	<b>Date:</b> May 2003
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<b>Program Title:</b> <i>Emergency Response to IDP Crisis – Afghanistan</i>	
<b>Cooperative Agreement No.</b> HDA-G-00-01-00160-00	
<b>Disaster/Hazard:</b> International conflict, civil war & drought	
<b>Period Covered by this Report:</b> July 2001 to March 2003	
<p><b>Summary:</b> The program improved the food security and basic living conditions of 762,827 vulnerable individuals directly, and 1,169,000 indirectly (including IDPs, returnees, ISPs, and other vulnerable groups) through the provision of emergency food assistance, rural rehabilitation projects and agriculture assistance to vulnerable communities in Northern and Western Afghanistan. The activities of which the beneficiaries directly benefited were food distribution and cash for work opportunities, while all the residing communities benefited from public infrastructure works indirectly.</p>	
<p><b>Objective #1: Relief</b> Food security was ensured to the IDPs, and rural/urban vulnerable families, including the elderly, widowed, disabled, and other at risk households during the project period through the distribution of supplementary food rations and essential non-food items to 640,300 beneficiaries.</p> <p><b>Indicator and Current Measures</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In total 618,192 individuals received rations of food (beans 15kg, sugar 3kg, oil)</li> <li>• 4,200 malnourished children received supplementary feeding</li> <li>• In total 3,906 MT of food (beans, sugar, oil) was distributed</li> <li>• 14,000 people received essential non-food items</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Objective #2: Rehabilitation through Cash-for-Work</b> Implementation of 21 micro projects including road rehabilitation, bridges, clinics, water reservoirs, water transportation, canal rehabilitation, agriculture input distribution, and other public works have taken place over the project period through which the target population got cash-for-work opportunities.</p> <p><b>Indicator and Current Measure</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 65,789 people benefited from the activities of this project</li> <li>• 64,748 individuals benefited from the cash for work opportunities of the project</li> <li>• 272 km of road rehabilitated and 26 new culverts built</li> <li>• 30 new Kandas constructed</li> <li>• 23 km canal cleaned and 15 km Zaboore rehabilitated</li> <li>• 4 water reservoirs and 13 wells completed</li> <li>• 7 karezes rehabilitated</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of 1 bridge completed</li> <li>• 47 shallow wells were dug and constructed in Sakhi camp, Mazar city in 2001.</li> <li>• Construction of one school; two schools rehabilitated</li> <li>• Construction of the clinic building 85% completed</li> <li>• 14.2 million m<sup>3</sup> liters of water was delivered to the project site for construction of 2500 shelters in Sakhi camp, Mazar city in 2001.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Objective#3: Agricultural Assistance</b> Through two micro projects, distribution of agriculture inputs took place for the returnee population of Alborz district, Balkh province in northern Afghanistan, which contributed to the increase of food security among the beneficiary population.</p> <p><b>Indicator and Current Measure</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3,000 returnee families received seed packages and cultivated their lands (25% of the district population). On average, a 20% increase in crop yields was reported by the beneficiaries.</li> <li>• 2,000 families received wheat seed and cultivated their lands (17% of the district population)</li> </ul>	

<sup>1</sup> IOM provided BP-5 biscuits for malnourished children.

## **II. PROGRAM OVERVIEW**

### **A. Program Goal & Objectives**

#### *Program Goal*

The overall goal of this program is to reduce suffering, increase coping capacities and create conditions conducive to the return of refugees and IDPs to their place of origin. This program will also address the needs of especially vulnerable populations already in their place of origin to ensure their self-sufficiency and livelihood security.

#### *Objective 1: Emergency Relief*

Provide immediate relief and return incentives through the distribution of a household relief and shelter materials package.

#### *Objective 2: Rehabilitation*

Provide mid-term incentives for community building by conducting private and public rehabilitation works.

#### *Objective 3: Agriculture*

Provide long-term livelihood sustainability through agricultural investments of material and training to promote long-term food security.

### **B. Beneficiaries**

Beneficiaries receiving relief assistance or participating in cash-for-work projects are those identified by IRC and its implementing partners as “vulnerable”. The factors used in calculating vulnerability include:

- Economic status – poor household food security, lack of assets, no income or other resources;
- Legal status as returnee or internally displaced; and,
- Social status – female and child headed households, large families, widows, orphans, the disabled and the elderly.

Selection of vulnerable communities for infrastructure rehabilitation projects follows a similar set of criteria to determine eligibility:

- Community economic status – poor village food security levels (low stocks in the market, low crop yields, low seed stocks), lack of communal assets, lack of cooperatively owned assets (tractors, pumps) and lack of other resources;
- Remoteness from market villages and towns; and/or,
- Status of existing infrastructure systems – poor structural integrity, reparability.

Beneficiaries are first identified through needs assessments, surveys and discussions with the community. The community shura, or council, verifies individual eligibility. Persons classified as vulnerable are then confirmed and registered as beneficiaries for food aid, or participants in cash-for-work projects. Over the course of the project period, 618,192 individuals received food aid and 64,748 benefited from cash-for-work rehabilitation projects. 15,000 individuals were supported to build their shelters in the IDP camp. 14,000 individuals received non-food items. In total, 762,827 individuals have benefited directly from projects funded by this grant during the project period, with about 1,169,000 benefiting indirectly from improvements to community infrastructure systems/works.

## II. PROGRAM OVERVIEW

### *Objective 1: Emergency Relief*

#### *1. Actual Accomplishments*

##### **Food Distribution**

##### ***Northern Region Distribution***

All together during the project period 283,704 individuals including the IDPs and vulnerable populations in Balkh, Faryab and Sar-e-Pul provinces received complementary food rations.

During the project period, the IRC conducted distribution programs for 283,704 individuals, including IDPs, ISPs and urban vulnerable populations in the provinces of Balkh, Faryab and Sarapul. The families were provided with rations of mixed commodities such as beans, sugar and cooking oil. Moreover, an amount of 67.56 MT BP-5 biscuits were received from IOM, which supported IRC's food program. With OFDA funding, IRC was able to cover the distribution costs and 4,200 children received the biscuits for supplementary feeding as a result. In total, 1490.12 MT of food items were distributed during the reporting period.

Description	Total received	Total distributed	Balance
Beans	1010 MT	1008.05 MT	1.95 MT
Cooking oil	303 MT	302.42 MT	0.58 MT
Sugar	202 MT	179.65 MT	22.35 MT
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1515 MT</b>	<b>1490.12 MT</b>	<b>24.88 MT</b>

The remaining 24.88 MT<sup>2</sup> of food left in stock will be distributed to extremely vulnerable families over the next few weeks. Distribution expenses will be covered by IRC's own funds.

##### ***Western Region Distribution***

Food distribution, in the form of staples such as beans, oil, and sugar, were distributed to families in five districts of Herat and Badghis provinces. A total of 55,748 families were helped through this distribution of food items.

Description	Total received	Total distributed	Balance
Beans	318 MT	318 MT	0 MT
Cooking oil	445 MT	445 MT	0 MT
Sugar	1,653 MT	1,653 MT	0 MT
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,416 MT</b>	<b>2,416 MT</b>	<b>0MT</b>

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<sup>2</sup> A decision by the international community to close the IDP camps ahead of schedule resulted in surplus stocks as the program had already procured these goods.

<sup>3</sup> UNAMA coordinated a national campaign for distributing non-food winter items such as blankets, plastic sheeting, stoves, and fuel. IRC in coordination with the ECHO, was able to complement NFIs with food items to distribute the part of the OFDA food stock under this grant.

## **Non-Food Item Distribution**

Non-food items such as plastic sheeting and clothing were distributed to 14,000 IDP families. These items were provided in kind by the UN agencies on the ground, were distributed to the most vulnerable beneficiaries. *See Appendix II. for further details.*

## **2. Reasons why targets were not met**

A small balance of the food stock remains due to the shift in the regional assistance policy. The remaining stocks will be distributed by IRC's own expenditure.

## ***Objective 2: Rehabilitation through Cash-for-Work***

Twenty-two projects have been implemented during the reporting period, employing cash-for-work laborers and improving communal infrastructure systems for some 1.1m people. Projects are designed to meet the needs of the community as identified by the local *shuras*. Rehabilitation works to irrigation networks systems, roads, bridges, public facilities and water systems bring significant economic and social gains to the community.

All the projects are labor-intensive and designed to provide income to the most needy. Workers are selected from the local community and vetted by the *shuras*. Each laborer works for fifteen days, and then a new crew is rotated in. This implementation strategy employs the most number of workers, stimulates the local economy and provides much needed income to vulnerable households.

In working on the project sites the unskilled labor received practical training thus improving their technical qualifications. All tools and equipment used in the project implementation (such as wheelbarrows, hammers etc.) were donated for community use. A total of 8,832 unskilled and 218 skilled laborers were employed as a result of the rehabilitation projects conducted by IRC and its implementing partners.

## **1. Actual Accomplishments**

The implementation of 21 projects was completed during the project period, employing cash-for-work laborers and improving communal infrastructure systems for some 261,480 people. Projects were designed to meet the needs of the community as identified by the local *shuras*. Rehabilitation works of roads, bridges, canals, karizes, public facilities and water reservoirs bring significant economic and social gains to the community.

As in previous quarters, all the projects were labor-intensive and designed to provide income to the most needy people. Workers are selected from the local community and vetted by the *shuras*. Each laborer worked for one month (in some cases for fifteen days), and then a new crew was rotated in. This implementation strategy employed the highest possible number of workers, stimulated the local economy and provided part of the needed income to vulnerable households.

## **Water Supply Projects**

### ***Provision of Water for IDPs***

Through provision of water for masonry, the construction process of 2,500 shelters for the IDPs of Sakhi camp in 2001 was facilitated. The shelter construction project was supported by UNAMA, where OFDA/IRC contributed the water for construction. Through this project IRC transported 14.2 million cubic meters of water for the IDPs in the field from a distance of 21km. The project was completed and played an important role in the shelter construction process. In

the Sakhi camp, 47 shallow wells were dug and constructed in order to provide water for the daily consumption of 654 IDP families in the camp.

#### *Wells and water reservoir construction*

IRC and its implementing partners completed 4 water reservoir construction projects with 13 wells in Western Afghanistan with the aim of providing safe drinking water to remote rural villages.

#### *Kanda Construction*

Kandas are indigenous water reservoirs in which water is collected during the rainy seasons and used during the summer. A single Kanda has a total volume of 300 cubic meter excavated from sandstone. The IRC and local communities improved this ancient design by plastering the porous rock, thereby making it completely waterproof; completing stone masonry work on the surrounding wall; and, as needed, fixing doors and filters for the intake and outlet to keep out contaminants. Thirty kandas were constructed in Zari district of Balkh Province.

#### *Kareze Rehabilitation*

IRC and its implementing partners completed seven projects: three in Zandajan district, one in Adraskan district of Herat, and one in Taiwara district of Ghor. The aim was to rehabilitate a system of traditional irrigation and safe drinking water provision – the karize. Years of neglect rendered the karizes almost inoperable. Following the rehabilitation work, the affected communities were able to once again enjoy a clean and steady supply of water. In total, 7,720 people benefited from these projects.

### **Infrastructure Projects**

#### *School Rehabilitation*

IRC and its implementing partner completed two school rehabilitation and one school construction project. The primary goal of this intervention was to provide better conditions and improved access to schools for the children in rural areas. In Ghoryan district of Herat, a primary school was constructed to benefit 800 children and a community of 2,400. In the Shindad district of Farah, and the Gulran district of Herat, two schools were rehabilitated for 1,200 and 800 students, respectively.

#### *Road Rehabilitation*

Alborz road is the main road connecting the center of Alborz district to Mazar City and measuring 36 km. The total length of the road was cut, filled, compacted, graveled and leveled in the last quarter. A final survey was conducted to make final adjustments to the surface, after which the implementing partner made final adjustment and 100 % completed the implementation.

The Dawlatabad road starting from the center of Dawlatabad and continues 25.3 km to the center of Balkh district. The entire distance was cut, filled, leveled and graveled. Another part of the Dawlatabad road, which IRC helped to rehabilitate, starts from Dasht-e-Shoor road (north of Mazar city) and goes to the center of Dawlatabad (northwest of Mazar city), with a total length of 23 km. The entire distance was cut, filled, leveled and graveled. IRC and its IPs also rehabilitated the Chahi road that connects Dawlatabad Y-road (the point where the road divides into two directions) to Chahi district (northwest of Mazar city) and is 36 km in length.

There are five isolated roads connecting different villages of Dehdadi district with each other, and finally connects the villages to the main road to Mazar-e-Sharif. The total length of the main road is 7.7 km. The rehabilitation process involved the same activities as the Alborz road. In addition, IRC and its partners repaired the Charbolak road and canal, which has a length of 6 km, and runs from the center of the district to the main asphalt road going to Mazar city. The accompanying 2.7 km canal is a small part of a very long canal connecting the two districts and providing essential water for irrigation.

In Western Afghanistan IRC and its implementing partner completed six road rehabilitation projects in Taiwara and Tulak districts in Ghor in an effort to improve the accessibility to remote rural villages. In total 137 km of road was rehabilitated through leveling, re-profiling and filling of the road. For two of the projects, local IPs have rehabilitated one additional km of road with their own funds and have constructed 8 culverts more than originally planned in order to complete the entire rehabilitation.

#### *Aqkupruk Bridge Rehabilitation*

The Aqkupruk Bridge is a crossing on an important thoroughfare connecting Aqkupruk, Kishendi, Sholgara, Sangcharak, Balkhab, and Derzab districts (Sar-e-Pul, Bamyan and Faryab provinces). The arch bridge has four bays constructed by brick. A flood destroyed the largest of four bays. The villagers reconstructed the arch and abutments with local materials, unfortunately, the work was not structurally sound and the authorities often closed the bridge. IRC decided to rehabilitate the structure. Now, the bridge provides a vital link between some of the most remote and important districts and provinces of Afghanistan with larger commercial and cultural centers.

#### *Clinic Construction in Alborz*

A new eight room, primary health care clinic was constructed in the very isolated Alborz (Kishindeh) district. The project, due to the change of climate, was not fully completed. A small portion of the clinic remains to be finished. A newly funded grant by UNAMA will help to run the clinic until the end of the year, and IRC will seek funds to finish the clinic.

#### *Canal Cleaning*

There are two canals with a length of 11.5 km. The canals are fed by one source and pass through several villages, finally irrigating 12,000 hectare of agricultural lands in Chimtal district of Balkh province. The canals were cleaned and rehabilitated by the IRC and the work was 100% completed.

A *zaboora* (structure to drain water) is normally excavated in areas where the ground water level is high and lands are under water, especially during the seasons that water level comes up. Then, when the *zaboora* is excavated, the excess water flows out and the lands are saved. Fifteen kilometers of a *zaboora* in Chimtal district were excavated to save 2248 hectares of land belonging to 12 villages.

## **2. *Reasons why targets were not met***

All targets were met for all infrastructure projects except for the clinic. The reasons for this was a delay in signing the sub-grant and the subsequent arrival of winter, which halted construction, and the fact that the grant ended before construction could resume and be completed.

### **Objective 3.                    Agriculture**

#### **1. Actual Accomplishments**

##### *Wheat Seed Distribution*

About 100 MT of improved wheat seed was purchased from FAO and distributed to 2000 returnee families of Alborz in 2001, increasing yields by 50%.

##### *Seed Distribution*

Rain-fed seeds (sesame, zgher, peas, melon and water melon) to 3000 returnee families in Alburz district of Balkh and the project was fully completed. The following additional activities were accomplished during the implementation period: a) seeds and fertilizer (zinc phosphate) were distributed to the beneficiaries; b) cultivation reports were received from the farmers; c) advice and consultation were provided to the farmers during the project period, d) and data regarding the average crop yield was collected from the farmers. The data on the average yield of crops was as follows:

Pea:	35kg per Jerib
Sesame:	28kg per Jerib
Zagher:	18kg per Jerib
Melon and watermelon:	N/A <sup>4</sup>

## **II.            PROGRAM PERFORMANCE**

### **1.            Success Stories**

**Case Study 1:** Taj Mir son of Jan. Muhammad, resident of Sia Ab village of Zendajan district, “I am 50 years old, and I am feeding 15 members of my family. I have one Jerib of irrigated land, a house, 15 sheep and one Donkey. In 1984 I was forced to leave my homeland and immigrate to Iran due to battle, and fights. I was labouring in Iran, and by doing such I was earning my life expenses. I returned in 1993 and I worked in the project for 12 days in 2 turns, which I was receiving about 90,000Afs/day, and I am very glad to have such a project.”

**Case Study 2:** My name is Muhammad Nadir son of Mullah Mh. I am 40 years old and I have 12 people in my family. I am from Obbeddak village of Taiwara district. I have four jeribs of irrigated land and a muddy house and a pair of ploughing oxen. I have 20 million Afs of debt, in the past I had 20 sheep, which I used for food and ate. In September 2001 due to drought we immigrated to Pange Cheragh village of Taiwara district and in January 2002 we returned to our land, I have worked three times in the project, each time the period was for 10days; in total it will be 30days work. I was introduced from village shura to the project. I have received my 20 days salary, but the other salary of 10 days is left. I am very happy from the project that it has given me work for few days so that I could earn for my family.

**Case Study 3:** Sofy Abdul Karim is one of the elders in Jawaleq village. He is 45 years old and there are 9 people in his family, and he is responsible for his family. He expressed the following about the water supply project: “As I were informed from the beginning of the project, when this

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<sup>4</sup> The yields were not measurable because the families were using the melon and watermelon on daily basis.



project finishes we don't have to take unsanitary drinking water from long distances, and I am sure that we will have sanitary water in the future, all people of the village are happy for this project, because they know how much this water is healthy for them and keeps them from being sick."

## **2. Obstacles**

While this program was completed without any significant obstructions, a number of events occurred that affected the implementation:

### *Fighting and insecurity at the project site*

Two programs, one school rehabilitation and one road rehabilitation, were delayed due to insecure situations in Shindad district of Herat. There was a period of fighting and the insecurity, which this caused, led to all activities in Shindand being suspended on a number of occasions. The program was further hampered because it was difficult to recruit laborers in that area due to the insecurity. Both projects were delayed by about 4 – 6 weeks. However, it was possible to complete the projects within the no-cost extension period.

### *Closing of the Sakhi IDP camp*

The assistance community, including donors and NGOs, decided to close the Sakhi IDP camp in 2002, to encourage return of IDPs to their homes. This was a slight setback for IRC, which had already purchased food for the purpose of distribution. Eventually, IRC as one of the implementing partners in the Urban Winterization Program, decided to complement its distribution of non-food items (plastic sheeting, stoves, fuel, and blankets) with food items in order to successfully complete activities within the timeframe for this project.

### *Changes in government policy and structures*

Two school reconstruction programs were delayed by changes in the Ministry of Education (MoE) policy for school buildings. Last year the MoE developed standardized plans for the construction of new schools. The standardized plans were approved one month after the approval of two IRC school construction programs. Once the regional department of the MoE was notified of the new standardized plans they contacted the IRC implementing partner and requested that both school construction plans be replaced by the new MoE Standardized Construction Plans. IRC entered into discussions with the MoE and explained that the proposed school plans had been designed in consultation with the local communities, the MoE and experienced engineers.

The schools had been designed to meet the needs of the villages where they were to be located and the buildings would be in keeping with their surroundings. After extensive discussions it was agreed that the existing plans could be used with minor alterations to the design of the roof to improve safety. These changes led to increases in the budget of these projects. At this time IRC sub-grant approval process had been completed and all funds were allocated. IRC implementing partner agreed to cover the increased cost, but there was a commitment from the IRC to re-allocate any under spends at the end of the grant period to cover this change in budget.

### *Drought and drops in the water table*

One well-drilling project was seriously affected by the drought. The project was designed to drill 12 wells, six in a particular location in Badghis province. It was originally estimated that the depth of the wells would need to be between 40 and 50 metres. During project implementation it was necessary to go to a depth of 80 meters before reaching water. Often, this depth was exceeded and still no water was available due to the dropping water table. After

drilling three wells, each to a depth of 80 metres, and only succeeding in reaching water in one it was decided to relocate the project to another area.

This was discussed in detail with the local implementing partner and the local community. It was agreed by the community to move the project and a new location was found. The original community has access to the new locations, but still need to be given their own source of water. A hydrologist reviewed the problem and it was agreed that a more complicated water reservoir and pipe network system would be necessary for the original community. The local implementing partner has agreed to give this community priority for future water projects.

#### **IV. RESOURCE USE / EXPENDITURE**

*A separate financial report was submitted by IRC's Headquarters in New York.*

*Appendix I-A. Activity, Location and Beneficiaries for Northern Afghanistan*

Location		Project	Beneficiaries/Individuals		
Province	District		Direct <sup>5</sup>	Indirect	Total
Objective #1      Emergency Relief					
Balkh	Various	Food distribution	261036	469500	730536
Faryab	Various	Food distribution	20268	98603	118871
Sar-e-pul	Various	Food distribution	2400	105354	107754
Balkh	Alborz & Zareh	Supplementary food distribution	4200 <sup>6</sup>	25200	29400
Balkh	Mazar city	Distribution of UN-non-food items for the IDPs	84000	0	84000
Objective #2      Rehabilitation through Cash for Work					
Balkh	Mazar city	Water tinkering for construction of shelters in Sakhi camp	15000	0	15000
Balkh	Mazar city	Digging and construction of 47 shallow wells	654	Duplicate	654
Balkh	Alborz	Road rehabilitation	8412	Duplicate	8412
Balkh	Alborz	Clinic construction	2772	Duplicate	2772
Balkh	Dawlatabad	Road rehabilitation	8298	84000	92298
Balkh	Alborz	Road rehabilitation	7140	Duplicate	7140
Balkh	Dehdadi	Road rehabilitation	6336	96000	102336
Balkh	Chahi	Road rehabilitation	6366	50000	56366
Balkh	Charbolak	Road rehabilitation and canal excavation	4500	107292	111792
Balkh	Zareh	Construction of water reservoirs (Kanda)	1926	51000	52926
Balkh	ChiMTal	Zaboor rehabilitation	4506	39480	43986
Balkh	ChiMTal	Canal cleaning	1590	Duplicate	1590
Balkh	Kishindi/Aqku pruk	Bridge rehabilitation	768	250000	250768
Objective #3      Agricultural Assistance					
Balkh	Alborz	Distribution of wheat seed in Alborz	12000	72000	84000
Balkh	Alborz	Seed distribution for 3000 returnee families	18000	Duplicate	18000
Sub-total cash for work			53268	250000	731040
TOTAL			470,172	995,457	1,918,601

<sup>5</sup> The labors are multiplied by 6 members of their families and considered as direct beneficiaries of the project.

<sup>6</sup> The figure 4200 is the number of children, who received supplementary food.

*Appendix I-B. Activity, Location and Beneficiaries for Western Afghanistan*

Location		Project	Beneficiaries		
Province	District		Direct	Indirect	Total
Objective #1		Emergency Relief			
Herat/ Badghis	Gulran, Sangh Atash, Qala e Naw	Food distribution	207,690	N/A	207,690
Herat	Zandajan	Supplementary Food distribution	9,933	N/A	9,933
Herat	Adraskan	Supplementary Food distribution	5,600	N/A	5,600
Objective #2		Rehabilitation through Cash for Work			
Farah	Shindand	School rehabilitation	1,200	4,200	5,400
Ghor	Pasaband	75 km road rehabilitation	2,000	3,600	5,600
Herat	Ghoryan	Primary School Construction	800	2,400	3,200
Herat	Gozara/ Ghoryan	Construct 26 culverts	2,564	33,000	35,564
Herat	Gulran	School Rehabilitation	800	2400	3200
Ghor	Taiwara	20 Km Road Rehabilitation (11 villages)	2200	22,000	24,200
Ghor	Taiwara	22 Km Road Rehabilitation (12 villages)	2400	24,000	26,400
Ghor	Tulak	20 Km Road Rehabilitation	2000	20,000	22,000
Badghis	Qadis	4 Water reservoirs with network pipe systems	42,000	2,100	23,100
Herat	Gulran	Construction of 400m retaining wall & cleaning of Karizes	2,400	600	3,000
Herat	Kushke Robat Sangi	12 half deep wells	1,505	2,370	3,875
Herat	Kushk e Rabat Sangi	Well construction	500	1000	500
Herat	Zandajan	Karize Rehabilitation	1,620	1,800	3,420
Herat	Zandajan	Karize Rehabilitation	1,800	2,100	3,900
Herat	Adraskan	Karize Rehabilitation	2000	3000	5000
TOTAL			299,655	173,542	472,197

*Appendix II. List of Non-food Items distributed*

Contributing Agency	Item	Pieces
UNHCR	Blanket	1140
UNHCR	Sweater	825
UNHCR	Bucket	13
UNHCR	Shoes	400
UNHCR	Plastic sheet	750
UNHCR	Shoes	80
UNOCHA	Plastic sheet	1450
UNOCHA	Sweater	1170
UNOCHA	Plastic	80
NPO	Blanket	2000
CHA	Blanket	750
UNICEF	Sweater	930
UNICEF	Blanket	5490
UNICEF	Jerry cane	16000
UNICEF	Kitchen set	1610
UNICEF	Tarpaulin	198
UNICEF	Rope	199
CHA	Quilt	199